THE DAILY JOURNAL SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1896. Washington Office--- 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls. mess Office...... 28 | Editorial Rooms..... A 8 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier..... 20 cts

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places— PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Asto CHICAGO-Paimer House, Auditorium Hotel and I

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sta., and Louisville Book Co., 356

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bst. Penn. ave. and F street.

Chicago never fought for so empty an honor as the Democratic national convention of 1896.

Senator Voorhees's financial expressions may be as absurd as those of Senator Peffer, but there is this difference: Peffer believes his absurdities.

The revelation of the condition of the tary Carlisle is not the only Democrat in that State who does not recognize a deficit when he meets it.

When Senator Peffer, of Kansas, began his speech on the free coinage bill his associates left him to read his manuscript to empty benches. And yet that sort of thing is called untrammeled de-

of the best features about the dissolution of the bond syndicate is that the bonds now being offered will be taken mainly in this country, and the interest paid on them will go into Amer-

It was the fear of the influence of the Vests and the Blands which deprived St. Louis of the Democratic national convention. Evidently the Democratic national committee is sounder on the money question than the Democrats in

For a long time the Democratic demagogue was able to fool many people about tariffs and other matters, but the recent calamities which have overtaken the Democratic party indicate that the average man now understands the demagogue's game.

The friends of Governor Matthews, remembering the game which Chicago played upon Indiana in 1892 by forcing the nomination of Mr. Stevenson after the nomination of the late Governor Gray had been agreed to, should be on their guard. Morrison is a stronger man than the Vice President.

The quarter centennial of the birth of the empire will be celebrated in Germany to-day, and will probably be marked by the issuing of pardons to large number of political offenders now serving sentences in German prisons The Emperor can be gracious when he chooses to be, but his choice does not often turn that way.

A Des Moines, Ia., special says "Governor Drake's inaugural was heartily applauded and its businesslike ring was highly commended." As it was largely devoted to discussing national finances the Armenian massacres and the Monroe doctrine, one fails to see where "the businesslike ring" comes in. Governors should learn to confine their state papers to State affairs.

The annual report of the commissioners of savings banks in Massachusetts shows that there are 187 such institutions in the State, with aggregate as sets of \$466,426,722. The total amount of deposits is \$439,269,861, and the number of depositors 1,302,479. The total amount deposited during the year 1895 was \$80, 768,468. The figures show that in Massachusetts, at least, poor people are not

The dissolution of the Morgan bank syndicate doubtless marks the end of that kind of financing in this country for a long time to come. In the light of recent history he would be a bold President or Secretary of the Treasury who should return to the star chamber bank syndicate method of disposing of government bonds. Even Mr. Cleveland, dull and stubborn as he is, must see by this time that his recent secret deal with the Morgan-Belmont-Rothschilds syndicate was a very costly one for the government.

The recall of Campos is a distinct ad mission, both of the Spanish in Cuba and the Spanish Ministry, that affairs on the island have been going disastrously for the Spanish authorities. It confirms all of the claims of success which the insurgents have been making the past few weeks. It is a confession on the part of the authorities that there must be a radical change or their cause is lost. The feeling of dissension and apprehension which is reported in Havana shows that even in that welldefended city there is an absence of that confidence which can sustain effectively any commander.

Ex-Speaker Grow's position in regard to the pamphlet issued by the New York | vincible, with legislatures Democratic Chamber of Commerce may not have been tenable from a parliamentary point | years of unbroken control of the finanof view, but he was right on the main question. The Chamber of Commerce, in a pamphlet printed and widely circu- Year after year legislatures have aplated, criticised the House for not pay- propriated more money than the reveing the Canadian sealers the \$425,000 | nues collected, until at last the accruwhich it was asserted had been arbi- ing deficits are more than two-thirds of States. Mr. Grow insisted on his right of the State. to defend the House as a question of On a much smaller scale the same ceed under sealed orders to point-noprivilege, but was ruled out of order. I thing has been done by Democrats in | point and back again, or it may confine | rights pe

Nevertheless, it is true that no specific be determined. The New York Chamber jurious to the government.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. MORGAN. It is now evident that the \$100,000,000 favorable terms for the government than the sale made to the Morgan syndicate a little less than a year ago. This fact cannot be pleasing to the administration, as it furnishes conclusive evidence that it could have got a much better price than it did for the bonds sold to the Morgan syndicate if it had put them upon the market. For months the President's and Mr. Morgan's friends have applauded the wisdom of the President in making the trade which he did last February. Even an ex-Controller of the Currency contributed an article to a magazine designed to prove that it was a great stroke of financiering for the President to sell bonds at 104 and a fraction which immediately sold in the open market at 116.

President and of Mr. Morgan are of inhemently disclaims having had a conference regarding the negotiation of syndicate. In his letter dissolving the syndicate Mr. Morgan says he "was in-Mr. Morgan does not say by whom he

Washington he went to work to form a strong one. It was then given out to an bonds would be made to a syndicate on "about the basis of the contract of Feb. 8, 1895," which was the contract which was made with Mr. Morgan. Then came reports that the Morgan syndicate had cornered the gold in this country.

To this point all went well. Then the press very generally denounced the alleged contract with the Morgan syndicate, and a resolution was before the Senate declaring as its judgment that the bonds should be advertised. In short, it became very clear that the country at large was very hostile to another bond contract with the Morgan syndicate. After this had been going on nearly three weeks, at midnight one Sunday the Secretary of the Treasury advertised an issue of bonds. It was early asserted that the administration had little faith in the success of the loan.

Again, the matter came up in the Senate and the President was goaded to write his letter. Meantime, it was apparent that the bonds would be taken outside of the syndicate, and Mr. Morgan wrote his letter to the members of the shattered syndicate and another to the President. And what is the conclusion of the whole matter? Simply that Mr. Morgan, who had been called to Washington, was informed that a large issue of bonds would be made. He returned to New York, and it was announced that arrangements had been made to take the loan on "about the same basis of the contract of February, 1895." But for the general protest of the country the contract would have been made and the government would have lost millions, as it did by the sale of last February. And this conclusion is the natural inference from the President's long silence, his letter and the letters of Mr. Morgan.

A BANKRUPT STATE.

harge of the affairs of Kentucky, the State Treasurer not only finds the treasof the general fund, with unpaid warrants outstanding amounting to \$383,000, and claims on file for which no warrants have been issued amounting to \$226,000. There is also due the asylums for former appropriations \$176,000. To pay this \$785,000 there is less than \$170. There remains to the credit of the school fund \$39,880.66. There was due the teachers of the State Jan. 6 \$414,000, so that when the \$39,880 is paid out there will be \$374,-000 due the teachers, which they cannot hope to get until the bank taxes shall be collected in July. When this deficit is added to that of the general fund the aggregate will be \$1,159,000. The amounts due officers and institutions not included in the above will increase this

aggregate to \$1,250,000. Nor is this the worst of it. When the Republican State Treasurer found a deficit of \$1,250,000 it was only the middle of the fiscal year, so that nearly six months must elapse ere the revenues of the next fiscal year will be available. As the cost of running the State of Kentucky is over \$300,000 a month, nearly | the squadron as the "North sea fleet" der of the year. The amount of revenues which can be collected during the next six months is about \$500,000, so that the deficit for the rest of the year will be about \$1,300,000. This means of at least \$2,500,000. The State Treasurer says that unless the Legislature shall make some special provision for raising money the claims now long due to school teachers and others cannot be paid until next fall. As many cannot wait until that period, they will be forced to sell their claims at a sacrifice to

And this is the result of years of Democratic control in Kentucky. With a majority which has been considered inby large majorities, more than thirty cial affairs of Kentucky ends in a deficit equal to the revenues of a whole year. and awarded against the United | the amount necessary to run the affairs

amount of damages was awarded against | Prison South came into Republican | waters. Its destination is a fair subthe United States, and it is under no hands, Warden Hert found that the ject for wagers. obligation to pay \$425,000 or any other | year's appropriation, with the exception | sum until the amount of damages shall of about \$4,000, had been expended. There was less than one-fifth of the of Commerce is censurable for putting money unexpended that there should by Great Britain, are about 600 miles out a statement so erroneous and in- | have been. If the Democratic regime been permitted to draw upon the approof bonds, ostensibly for the gold reserve, refused to have the money appropriated otherwise than as an object lesson of but really needed to replenish treasury by the Legislature for the year 1896 ex- | England's naval force. Such a demondeficits, will be taken on much more pended during the year 1895. If these stration is, to say the least, uncalled year from the next year's appropriation, feeling between the United States and early in a fiscal year it would be discovered, as it has been in Kentucky, that the whole of its appropriation had been expended and a whole year's liabilities still unpaid. The condition of the treasury of Kentucky proves that he was an observing Democrat who remarked, "Our party is rather weak in handling public finances."

AMERICANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

There has been some discussion re cently concerning the attitude of American citizens in the Transvaal country and some anxiety as to the fate of those In this connection the letters of the under arrest. Whether the number of Americans in that country is large or terest. In his letter the President ve- small, it must be remembered they have been drawn thither by the love of gold or adventure, and are there as aliens, bonds with any banker or agent of any or, in Boer language, "uitlanders." They have no rights except such as the government and laws of the country give vited to Washington for a conference." | them. They occupy the same position there that aliens do in the United States. was invited, but if it had been by some | To some aliens we grant the right of person who did not represent the Presi- | citizenship, and to others, as Chinese, dent, officially or otherwise, he would we deny it. We would have a right to Consequently, there is a conflict between | Every government has a right to take the President's letter and that of Mr. any stand it pleases in regard to foreigners, even to the extent of excluding After Mr. Morgan returned from them altogether, or, if allowed to enter the country, prescribing the terms on new syndicate, and he formed a very | which they may become citizens or denying them the rights of citizenship enadministration paper that an issue of tirely. Englishmen and Americans went to the Transvaal country voluntarily They were not obliged to go there, and if they do not like the government or people they can leave. If the laws place them at a disadvantage, if they have no right to vote and no voice in the government, probably the best thing they could do would be to leave. Certainly that would be better, and, as recent events have shown, wiser than to enter into a conspiracy to overthrow the government. Unsuccessful conspiracies of that kind are very apt to recoil on the heads of those who engage in them.

A New York paper sent a cablegram to President Kruger a few days ago asking if American residents were in danger or needed protection. The following reply has been received under

date of Jan. 16: A deep plot was laid to overthrow the independence of the republic. The so-called grievances of the Uitlanders and their need of protection was simply a pretext for the n of the country by freebooters o the chartered company, whose aim was to overthrow the independence of the repub-The freebooters are imprisoned an their officers will go to England for trial. mericans are in no danger whatever They have no need of protection, but are able to take care of themselves. Ten of them who joined the revolutionary soalled reform committee will, with the marity, most of them British subjects, be ried according to law, and justice will

ne all without respect of nationality. It appears from this that of the Amercans in the Transvaal country only those who joined the conspiracy against the government are in any danger, and these will be tried according to law. For the rest the President says: "They have no need of protection, but are able to take care of themselves"-a thing, by the way, which Americans are generally able to do. It seems there are ten Americans now under arrest for complicity in the conspiracy, and they may have to stand trial under Transvaal law. If they are found guilty their punishment will probably be a moderate fine and deportation from the country, Now that the Republicans are in but even if it should be more severe there will be no ground for the intervention of this government if they have ury empty, but bankrupt. When the a fair trial. From all accounts Presi-Republican State Treasurer took charge | dent Kruger feels very kindly toward of the office he found \$169.78 to the credit | the United States, and it is probable

It will be noticed that President Kruger says: "The freebooters are imprisoned and their officers will go to England for trial." This must refer to Englishmen exclusively. He would not make the mistake of sending Americans to England for trial, and if he did neither England nor the United States would accede to the arrangement.

BRITAIN'S FLYING SQUADRON.

"flying squadron" is the mystery of the hour. The squadron itself is complete, the battle ships, cruisers and torpedo boats are fully equipped and have been put in commission, but whither it is going nobody knows except those who have issued the orders. If the war talk had continued it would probably have sailed for some strategic point or some exposed port of a prospective enemy, but the war cloud having blown over that is no longer likely. The British newspaper press have been referring to \$1,800,000 will be required for the remain- and hinting that Wilhelmshaven was its objective point. Wilhelmshaven is German naval station on the North sea. and in the event of war between England and Germany would probably be one of the first points of attack by a that there will be a deficit July 1, 1896, British fleet, but for obvious reasons there is no probability of British war ships being sent to any German port now. So, if the strain between the United States and England had continued the flying squadron might have been sent to make a demonstration in American waters, but the changed situation makes that improbable. It would be a great thing if the squadron should run the Dardanelles, cast anchor in the bay of Constantinople and deliver an ultimatum to the Sultan concerning the Armenian massacres, but the sacred balance of power and the jealous watchfulness of other European nations makes that altogether unlikely, even if the British government were disposed to do so heroic an act. So the mystery of where the squadron will go remains unsolved. It may sail to some distant British port where its appearance cannot be construed as a hostile demonstration against any power, it may pro-

this State. Last August, when the itself to a holiday display in British

Since the foregoing was written it has been reported that the fleet will be sent to the Bermudas. These islands, owned southeast of Cape Hatteras. Under orhad continued the warden would have | dinary circumstances no particular significance would attach to the sending priation for the next year. State Aud- of a British fleet to these islands, but itor Daily and State Treasurer Scholz at this time it could hardly be construed officers had permitted those overexpendi- | for, and should it take place it will not tures to have been taken year after contribute to the restoration of good the time would not be far distant when Great Britain. It is to be hoped this re-

It is now said that the Senate foreign affairs committee will report a resolution reasserting the Monroe doctrine with the added declaration:

That the opposition of the United States to extension of European domain in America extends quite as much to the question of purchase as of conquest. It will be declared positively that this country will not allow any American nation either to sell or give away any territory it now owns to any European power. American nations will be protected in their rights to combine or to acquire territory by purchase or conquest from each other, but not to alienate their land to any foreign power.

This would close the door left open the President's recent declaration that any adjustment of her boundary which Venezuela might choose to make would not be objected to by the United States. Secretary Olney said in his recent note to Lord Salisbury: "The United States is to-day practically sovereign on this continent, and its flat is law. All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperiled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into colonies of their own." This peril would be as great if the colonizing process should be accomplished by purchase as if it were done by conquest.

Washington correspondent says that when the contest for the Democratic national convention narrowed down to St. Louis and Chicago, President Ingalls, of the C., C., C. & St. L. railway, favored Chicago. This, the correpondent explains, was due to his devoion to sound money. When the place for holding the Republican national convention was under consideration President Ingalls used his influence in favor of St. Louis. He was undoubtedly influenced to do this as the president of the Big Four, and for money considerations. The Democratic railroad president knows that four times as many people will attend the Republican national convention as will go to the Democratic. The Big Four would not cut much of a figure in the Chicago business, but, with four times as many people going to St. Louis, Mr. Ingalls's lines would be in the midst of it.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record says that "the most noticeable thing about the assemblage of politicians in Washington in connection with the meeting of the Democratic national committee is their absolute hopelessness regarding the next campaign." And he further says that "the only live and active candidate" he hears of "is Governor Matthews, of Indiana. Si Sheerin is actually asking people to aid in securing his nomination." From the talk at the Arlington the spondent proceeds to say: Matthews is the only man who will make an effort to obtain the nomination." Which goes to show that there is one man in the Democratic party so devoted to its interests as to place himself as a sacrifice upon its altar.

The Central Labor Union of Cleveland, O., has challenged Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, meet in debate Eugene V. Debs, who is to speak in that city to-night. It is not expected that Mr. Arthur will pay any attention to the challenge, and why should

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. A Come-Down.

"It was a great descent I made when "Um-yes. Everybody said I took you down from the top shelf."

A Pitiful Pas. He carelessly turned off the gas But the valve was defective-alas! They who gathered about Thought he had blown it out, And, sorrowing, said, "What an as!" Increased Value. She-You don't care for my kisses an

He-The idea! Before we were married I used to expect a dozen or so in payment for a box of candy, and now I deem only one of them sufficient payment for a new dress.

No Kick Coming. The destination of Great Britain's Mr. Haicede-Say! This here soup has got much pepper in it that I can't eat it. Waiter-Ah, what's the matter with you? Why didn't you git here earlier? "What the nation's that got to do with

> "W'y, every guy that had a order of soup put pepper in it, didn't he? An' of course it's full of pepper by this time."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Some men seem to have been made out of dust with gravel in it.-Ram's Horn. The Kaiser still poses as the rock-thepoat idiot of the situation.—Detroit Tribune. The mind of man runneth not to the conrary so much as the mind of woman .-

who amuse it do so for fun .- Milwaukee If England is really anxious to please us he will call off her poets.-Philadelphia North American.

The world is prone to imagine that those

Maud-Did you go to Clara's wedding? Mabel-No: I never encourage lotteries .onkers Statesman. It is easy to learn something about everyhing, but difficult to learn everything about

anything.-Emmons. Bernhardt has brought her bicycle with er. Unlike Sarah, it is not tireless .- New ork Mail and Express. There must be some mistake about orange

juice being good for you; it is so pleasant to take.—Archison Globe.

You are growing old when you begin to think more about the winters than about the summers.-Chicago Times-Herald. A painting "valued at \$50,000" was burned n London a few days ago. The loss stimated at \$2,000.-Tammany Times. when several amendments, including or Editor-Your narrative is too bald. Auby Mr. Steele, were ruled out of orger by thor-Very well. I will introduce some the Chair (Mr. Dingley). Mr. Overstreet' hair-rising incidents.-Detroit Tribune. President Kruger is said to have been

born in Pennsylvania. We thought we recognized those whiskers.-Chicago Even-It takes a loving mother to weep bitter tears over a lost child, and then give it a spanking on its return.-Phila-

Some pleasant but hungry Yaqui Indians killed and ate a few cowboys not long since. This will be glad news to the Indian

NONE OF THE IMPORTANT RIDERS PERMITTED ON THE MEASURE.

Amendments Ruled Out Dingley on Points of Order.

APPROPRIATED

PASSED FIFTY DAYS AHEAD OF ANY PREVIOUS LIKE MEASURE.

The New Quorum-Counting Rule to Be Modified Before It Is Presented to the House for Adoption.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The House today passed the pension appropriation bill, to the consideration of which it has devoted the entire week, and then adjourned until Monday. Mr. Bartlett raised points of order against all new legislation proposed in the way of amendments, such as that looking to The Tucker Plan Sent Back to Commaking a pension a "vested right," etc., and Mr. Dingley, who was in the chair, sustained them. In this way the clause in the bill changing existing laws so as to allow widows to obtain pensions under the act of 1890, whose net incomes did not exceed \$500 per annum, was stricken out. Mr. Bartlett, however, did not raise the point against the 1890, rejected, susp. ided or dismissed, and afterwards allowed, the date from their first application. It was announced in the debate to-day that bills covering the amendments ruled out to-day would be reported from the invalid pensions committee. The pension bill, as passed, carries \$141,325,820, about \$50,000 less than the estimate. The bill was passed fifty days ahead of any previous pension appropriation bill.

at the opening of the session. The blind chaplain, whose ardent Americanism has frequently occasioned remark, prayed fervently to-day for "struggling Cuba" and the "success of her battle for independence." and when he concluded the sentiments he had expressed were given a hearty round of

On motion of Mr. Gamble a bill was passed granting to the city of Chamberlain, S. D., the right to use American island, in the Sioux Indian reservation.

The President's special message, urging the necessity for immediate legislation to extend the limit of time allowed the government in which to bring suits to annul grants of public lands, was laid before the House and referred to the committee on public

The House then went into committee of the whole for consideration of the pension appropriation bill. The general debate on the bill closed yesterday, and the bill was to-day open to amendment under the fiveminute rule.

Mr. Steele of Indiana offered an amendment in the shape of a proviso requiring th rules and regulations regarding the prosecution of cases, in matters of evidence to conform to the rules of the courts, and to give claimants and attorneys prosecuting ases access to all documents and papers relating to the cases with which they were Mr. Bartlett raised the point of order that

he amendment changed existing law. The hair sustained the point of order. Mr. Herman offered an amendwent, which was practically a per diem pension bill, that also went down under a point of order. Mr. Mahon offered an amendment declar ing a pension to be a vested right, not to be spended on charges of fraud until such charges have been proven in a court of law. A point of order was reserved against this diment, which was temporarily passed over to allow Mr. Bartlett to raise his poin of order against the provision in the bill re quiring a widow to prove that her "net income" does not exceed \$500 before she can receive a pension under the act of 1890. The law requires that a widow, under the act of 1890, shall prove that she is dependent on her daily labor for her support was the clause in the bill against which Mr. Bartlett had been directing his assaults throughout the week. His point of order was that it changed existing The point was sharply contested by sev eral Republicans. They contended that the provision in the bill simply construed the act of 1890 and did not change it. It interpreted the words in the law, "without other means of support," to mean not to exceed a

net income of \$500 a year. Mr. Dockery took the position, as a friend of the provision, that the Chair should not be embarrassed by being forced to rule on a very questionable point, but that the appeal of members should be directed to Mr. Bartlett to induce him to withdraw his point, but Mr. Cannon, while in favor of the provi

sion on its merits, thought it was, in spirit, new legislation, and was amenable to the Mr. Dingley, who was in the chair, in an elaborate ruling, in the course of which he expressed his sympathy with the supporters of the provision, sustained the point of order, and the provision was stricken from the bill. Mr. Stone then offered the provision in a modified form, but it also was ruled out. In view of Mr. Dingley's rulings in these two cases, Mr. Mahon withdrew his amend-

that pensions should be paid quarterly to those on the rolls at the rates now allowed by existing law, or at such increased rates hereafter may be allowed. Mr. Bartlett made the point of order that the amendment changed existing law. No pensioner could be dropped from the rolls for fraud or any reason. The Chair sustained the point of order. On motion of Mr. Connolly the words "be cause of any defect or informality in the ap-

Mr. Wood offered an amendment providing

plication" were stricken out in the clause allowing pensions rejected, suspended or dismissed to date from their first applica-

bill Mr. Graff said that, in justice to himself pension was a "vested right," he desired to state that his amendment had not been offered because of the manifest disposition of the chairman of the committee of the whole to rule it out, but he confidently predicted that the committee on invalid pensions would shortly report a bill for that purpose. The committee then rose, and the bill, as amended, was passed. Then, at 4:50 p. m., the House adjourned until Monday.

G. A. R. Pension Committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Members of the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic occupied the attention of th House committee on invalid pensions today. Those present included General Walkder-in-chief, member ex officio one of the committee, Gen. Robert Beath of Philadelphia, and Captain Ketcham of Indiana. All of the visitors addressed the committee, and referred to what they said was the great unrest and fear existing among the pensioners of the country over the posibility of their pensions being reduced or cut off, and pointed out the desirability of legislation more definitely and clearly defining the practice in the department in this respect. The committee also urged action by Congress that will do away with much of the technicality that they say now exists in the prosecution of claims for

nsions. The Pickler bill, which is de

signed to bring about the changes desired

by the Grand Army, received the commit

ee's indorsement.

Overstreet's Position Vindicated. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Mr. Overstreet's position that a bill to declare a pension a vested right would be subject to a point of order if attached to the pending pension appropriation bill was vindicated to-day,

bill will be reported next week from the invalid pensions committee. TESTED AND NOT WANTING.

Experience of the Cruiser Baltimore in a Recent Typhoon. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The Honolule mail, which has just arrived at the Navy Department, brought a report from Captain Day, of the cruiser Baltimore, giving

which was encountered the day after the ship left Yokohama, Dec. 3, for home. Four days and a half the ship was held to the seas, which, the Captain says, were across the Japanese current. All the hatches were battened down and the barometer fell steadily until it stood at 28.5. The sea was so wicked that the Captain, concluding ship was in the northeast quadrant of the typhoon, did not dare to attempt to keep away and run out of the storm until the fourth day and the engines were turned fast enough to keep steerage way on the ship. Head to the sea some heavy waves were shipped, but after she was running free, little water came aboard. Captain Day urges that all of our ships be supplied with sea anchors, says that if the Baltimore had been fitted with one she would have done much better head to, with the engines stopped. Two lives were lost in the typhoon, carpenter Isaac Cooper, Philadel-phia, being killed by being thrown to the deck, and Gustave Jessen, acting boatswain's mate, being lost overboard under conditions which made it impossible to save him. A number of the boats were much damaged, the deck fittings were carried off and railings bent, but no serious damage was done to the ship. In concluding his report Captain Day says: "This ship has been looked upon with suspicion as regards her seagoing qualities and, for my part, I have never been desirious of testing her. But by her performance in the gale my confidence in her has been fully established and I consider her an excel-lent sea boat. No ship could have done better. It was the worst weather I have ever experienced at sea, yet the ship went through without serious damage or danger and was quite fit to encounter another at once."

QUORUM-COUNTING RULE.

mittee for Amendment. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. - The rule for compelling the attendance of a quorum members of the House, which was first brought forward by J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginfa, in the Forty-sixth Congress, and which the committee on rules proposed to add to the Reed quorum-counting rules provisions making pensions under the act of | for the use of this Congress, has not yet been adopted by the House and will probably be amended before it is passed. When the rule was brought before the House last week so much objection to it, in its original form, appeared that it was withdrawn for further consideration at the hands of the committee. Under the rule, when the point of no quorum is raised and found to be correct, the sergeant-at-arms is to bring in absent members to answer to roll call, and when those voting and those present and declining to vote make a quor-um the question is to be decided by the majority of those voting. The point was raised that this rule would allow a bill to be passed by a vote of less than a majority the quorum of the House, and this, Mr atchings and Mr. Bailey showed the Su reme Court had declared to b cordingly the rule wa mporarily, and will probably by the committee before it is aga forward. The need of some system . ng the attendance of members is co

eded by both parties, and this Congress, then the Republicans have so large a m jority that there is little probability the a good time to adopt one. If the attempt should be made in a Congress where the two parties are nearly evenly divided it would give rise to a hard fight.

CUTS NO FIGURE.

Financial Views of Contestants Not Considered by Election Committees. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- A statement has recently been given wide publication allegng that in considering certain election contests now before the three elections commit tees all free-silver men, whether appearing as contestants or as contestees, would be reported against, in order that the free-silver strength in the House might not be increased. This discrimination, it was charged, would be made especially in Southern States where Republicans were ontstants; that as between a free-silver Republican and a free-silver Democrat the free-silver Democrat should remain seated n order that the odium of free silver : all heaviest on the Democratic side of the

f elections committee No. 3, has just been lesignated as chairman of the subcor f the contest of W. F. Aldrich vs. Gaston Robbins, in the Fourth Alabama district Said Mr. Royse to-day: "I have been devoting all my time to studying the evience in the case and on that account have taken no part in the pension debate. The uestion of free silver or anti-silver has not ntered into the case at all. Mr. Aldrich was indorsed by the Populists, so that I iner he is a friend of silver. However, if he than his opponent, Mr. Robbins, he will be given the seat, and then he can vote for ilver whenever he gets a chance. There is not a word of truth in any statement mplying that we are seating men accordng to their views, favorable or unfavorable

The Pacific Cable Scheme. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Edward L. Bayless, of New York, one of the projectors of the Pacific Cable Company, which recently was given a hearing by the Senate committee on foreign relations, to-day appeared before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce to explain the plans of his company, which he did at length. The Pacific Cable Company was opposed by Mr. spalding, of the Hawaiian islands, who is interested in a rival company, and which, as projected, is to connect the United States nd the Hawaiian islands. There is a welldeveloped rivalry between the two House committees—foreign affairs and interstate and foreign commerce-for the honor of bringing the Hawallan cable scheme before the foreign affairs committee, appointed a mmittee to consider the cable quesion, but the commerce committee stolen a march on him by getting to work. the bill of the New Jersey Cable Company, with which Mr. Spalding is identified, and which has secured concessions from the State of New Jersey, has been referred to the foreign affairs committee, and it is expected that each of the two committees will report a bill to the House

Postmistress Mutweller's Case.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Fourth Assistant Postmaster-general Maxwell to-day received the report of the postoffice inspector sent to investigate the fourth-class office at Georgetown, Ind. The report of the inspector shows the most extraordinary condiion of affairs to have existed at this offor some time past. He reports that the postmistress, Miss Louisa Mutweller, is confirmed morphine flend, and that for ten years past she has allowed the mail to accumulate in the office without making any attempt to deliver it. His report coincides with the statement in the Journal recently. The matter was laid before the Postmastergeneral to-day and he will probably take up the case at once. It is likely that the department will prosecute the postmistress,

Special Message to the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The President o-day sent a special message to the House orging the necessity for immediate legislation to extend the limit of time within which suits can be brought by the government to annul grants of public lands. He called attention to the numerous complications that had arisen between railroads as to grants that overlapped and the neces sity for adjustment. The time in which suits can be brought expires March 3, 1896. and if the time limit were allowed to expire then a portion of the adjustment act would be rendered nugatory. The government, the President says, in conclusion. should not be prevented from going into the courts and righting wrongs perpetrated by its agents.

Indiana Tax Case Argued. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The case of the Western Union Telegraph Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas Taggart, auditor of Marion county, et al., was before the Supreme Court to-day. The details of the contention are familiar. Judge John F. Dillon argued for the plaintiff in error. Mr. Dillon was followed by Attorney-general Harmon and by Judge Ketcham, Attorney-general of Indiana, for the defendants n error, after which Mr. Dillon concluded

Boatner's Anti-Bowler Resolution. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Some talk concerning the resolution introduced by Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, for an investigation county appropriation occurred in the House committee on judiciary to-day. The resolution is still in the hands of a subcommittee, of which Mr. Ray, of New York, is chairman, and Mr. Boatner desired to let it lie over until the next meeting, when the vivid description of the experience of that stitute providing for an inquiry into the

law under which the controller claims to act, with a recon further legislation is needed to define and restrict the controller's duties. The preamble to Mr. Boatner's resolution reciting very heavy with a remarkably steep ad-vancing face, owing to the wind blowing be adopted as the committee thicks be adopted, as the committee thinks it has no official knowledge of the state-

Free Home Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The House comnittee on public lands to-day decided to report to the House the free hone bill proposed by Chairman Lacey, of Iowa, which is practically a revival of the old nomestead laws. Under this bill all settlers may acquire title to the lands without paying for them by a residence of five ears. If they desire to secure their titles before the expiration of five years they will be able to do so by paying the rates fixed by the government.

Japanese Government Upheld. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation taken in the diet on a motion to present a memorial to the Emperor attacking the foreign policy of the government specially as regards the relinquishment of the Liao Tung peninsula. The motion was defeated by a vote of 170 to 103. This result is regarded as a decisive vote of confidence in support of the present government.

New Indiana Postmasters.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: At Armiesburg, Park county, James Patterson, vice Daniel Miller, resigned; at Chandler, Warrick county, C. F. W. In-derrieden, vice L. S. Lowrance, deceased; at Rogersville, Henry county, J. S. Luellen, vice Jesse Luellen, resigned.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-Blain W. Taylor, of West Virginia, has been appointed chief clerk of the Postoffice Department. He has held the office of superintendent of the division of postoffice supplies since the beginning of this administration, The Secretary of the Interior has dis-barred David B. Davis, of Thorntown, from practice before that department for unrofessional conduct in the pension claim of Mary F. Craig, widow of Asa C. Regan. The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accom-

House to-night as spectators of Henry Ir-ving's production of "King Arthur." The President has again denied the application for pardon in the case of William E. Burr, jr., convicted in eastern Missouri of embezzling funds of the St. Louis National Bank. Representative Cobb, of Missouri, to-day introduced a bill amending exporting law

panied by Miss Woodward, of New York,

ecupied a box at Allen's Grand Opera

eachts and other small craft of like character propelled by gasoline, naphtha or motor power, to be subject to the laws governing The House committee on ways and means

upon the bill to define cheese and tax an egulate the manufacture and sale of filler eese. Representatives of dairy interests will appear and give their views on similar egislation regarding all dairy products. HIGH SCHOOL HISTRIONIC TALENT.

A Large Audience Saw Henry VIII at the Grand Opera House.

While the amusement-loving people of indianapolis have never developed a pronounced weakness for home theatricals. they have shown that they can be generous when the occasion demands. This fact developed last night, when the January class of the City High School essayed to produce scenes from Shakspeare's "Henry VIII." The brightest young ladies and gentlemen of the class were given the freedom of the Grand Opera House stage, where for two hours and a half latent histrionic talent was loosed. The auditorium of the house was packed with the doting fathers and mothers and friends of the young people Fashion, with its frills, was not lacking in the boxes, and the galleries were liberally patronized. The audience, at least, enjoyed the novelty of the situation. It is not an every-day occasion when boys and girls emerge from the school room to stalk the histrionic stage in costumes of the sixteenth

The scenes from "Henry VIII" were give

in five acts, opening with the arrest Buckingham in the King's palace in Lond

and ending with the downfall of Cardina Wolsey. The settings were certainly all that the most exacting stage manage would require. The portrayal of each character, if not faithful in each instance, was earnest. The costumes were quaintly characteristic of the olden time. Particularly was this so of the gowns worn by the young women. Court trains were as nut ing role, that of King Henry VIII, had been intrusted to the mercy of Ira M. Holmes, a young man possessed of a deep voice and a splendid pair of legs, which fairly gleamed in white tights. His physique was pular from the start, and he might have von plaudits in a non-speaking part. Miss Margaret Shover, a charming young woman with a voice too soft for tragic spe part of the unhappy Queen Katherine. Her friends said she was too mild, an they declared she was too lenient with the dashing Anne Bullen. Miss Shover, however, surprised the audience scored the meddling Cardinal mmers Baker was the Anne Bullen of the evening. A dainty, fascinating Anne was the Queen's confidence, she was loved by the audience. All of theies o' the court audience. All of the were admired, and petted, and fairly showered with roses. Miss Agnes Ketcham, who did the "old lady friend," was demure and sweet, and not too violent in her part. Miss Ketcham contributed some exquisite strains. Pe piece of acting was that of Clarence A Tucker as Cardinal Wolsey. It seemed that this young man was built for the part. A he admirably fitted the flaring regown that he wore. Then there were other young gentlemen in scarlet hose that so times wrinkled. But they wore their swords well and refrained from ranting. This gratified the audience, and the applause was unstinted. The friends of Charles Kettenbach, who did the Duke of Norfolk, were agreeably surprised. Everybody said the Duke was done to a queen's taste. The fortunate Duke of Buckingham didn't fail into such bad hands when Bertrand Downey consented to take charge of part. Walter H. Judd had a difficult role. When he wasn't playing the Duke of Suffolk he was on the stage as the First Gentleman, and he was a busier man than the stage manager. Fred Bachman as the Earl of Surrey, John Sickler as Cardinal Campeins, Dwight S. Ritter as Sir Tho Lovell, and Frank L. Bridges, who playe the Lord Chamberlain and the Second Gentleman, were all "up" in their parts, and were all very gallant and did not swagger. Guards and maids of honor and citizens swarmed about in profusion, and each die well his or her part. The scene between the King and Queen when the divorce was about to be granted was touching. The Queen was so pathetic and so genuinely distressed over the whole wretched business that the hearts of the audience softened

toward the whole company. Alexander Hamilton's Genius. "Alexander Hamilton and the Federalist Party" was the subject of the second lecture in the University Extension Course, delivered by Prof. Francis W. Shepardson in St. Paul's chapel house last night. A fair audience was present, and close attention was given the interesting discourse. Prior to and during the revolutionary war. the speaker said, Alexander Hamilton noted the general distrust and disunion that existed amongst the colonies, a fact the British soldiers recognized when they failed to send troops south of New York, believing such action would arouse the Southern colonists to a sense of local danger that would urge them into the con After the war was over Hamilton bent his energies to the formation of a constitution having for its central idea a federal government that would be powerful enough to allay local jealousies, and that would es-tablish the American Nation upon an equal footing with the nations of the world. In some quarters the doctrine of State's rights were strongly upheld, and it was only by the exercise of his matchless genius Hamilton was able to bring the enemies of federal government to his support, speaker then took up the difficulties ew government encountered, and spoke o he masterly way in which Hamilton met all emergencies and was successful in re-establishing its credit in the eyes of the old-world nations. Before his death Hamilton had the supreme satisfaction of see-Thomas Jefferson, reconciled to his views although he won the victory by the sacrifice of his own political ambitions.
"Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic Party" is the subject announced for next Friday, and an effort will be made to have John R. Wilson, a champlon of Jefferson's views, lead the discussion. If possible, a follower of Hamilton will be secur-